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A NEW SYNALLAXIS.

BY WITMER STONE.

In a collection of birds made by Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads in Ecuador in 1911, and recently acquired by the Academy, there are several specimens of a *Synallaxis* which appears to be undescribed, although individuals of apparently the same form have been taken by previous explorers and referred to *S. gularis*. From typical *S. gularis* Lafr. from Bogota the Ecuador birds differ very decidedly; the upper surface is much darker and less tawny, while the lower parts are uniform pale tawny olive with no rusty tints on the side nor gray on the breast; the white gular patch and superciliaries are not so pure and the white of the lores and frontlet much obscured with brown and gray.

Birds from the Cauca Valley, Colombia, recently described by Mr. F. M. Chapman as *Synallaxis gularis rufipectus*, are much closer to the Ecuadorian form, having the lower parts uniform, with no trace of gray on the breast, but the colors above and below are much brighter and richer, especially the under parts, while the bill seems to average stronger and heavier.

The Ecuador bird may be known as

Synallaxis gularis pichinchæ subsp. nov.

Type, No. 59,432, Collection Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, ♂, May 1, 1911. Hacienda Garzon, southern foot of Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador, 10,800 ft. elevation. Collected by Samuel N. Rhoads.

Upper parts uniform raw umber¹ with a slight russet tinge, tail chestnut; lower parts uniform pale tawny olive inclining to isabella color, slightly darker on the sides of the body, gular patch rather dull white, narrow superciliaries white, lores gray, with a dull white stripe above, forming the anterior extension of the superciliary. Wing 58 mm. Culmen 12 mm.

A female obtained at the same locality, May 17, and another male, May 5, correspond exactly with the type.

My thanks are due to Mr. F. M. Chapman, curator of ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History, for the loan of specimens of the new forms of this group recently described by him, as well as for typical specimens of *S. gularis*, one of which had been compared with the type. These specimens were invaluable in determining the relationships of the Ecuador bird.

¹ Colors named according to Ridgway's *Nomenclature of Colors*, Boston, 1886.